INTERESTING FROM EUROPE-MAXI-MILIAN'S FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE MEXICAN THRONE-HIS AP-POINTMENTS-RECEPTION OF GARI-BALDI-THE NEW JAPANESE EM-BASSY ON ITS WAY TO EUROPE.

English files, is interesting:

MAXIMILIAN EMPEROR.

The Paris Memorial Diplomatique gives a long account of the reception of the Mexican deputation at Miramar. On the 10th inst. Maximilian formally accepted the crown.

As soon as the Archduke had uttered the last word of his acceptance, the deputation and all the Mexicans present acclaimed their new sovereign by crying out three times, "God save the Emperor Maximilian I." "God save the Empress Charlotte." At the same instant, salutes of artillery, fired from the tastions of the castle, an nounced to the public the accession of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, and were immediately followed by other sallies from the port and town of Trieste.

GARIBALDI IN LONDON-HIS RECEPTION.

The English papers have full details of the reception of Garibaldi by the working men of Lon-

don, on the 12th instant. The General's journey from the Isle of Wight was one continued ovation.

#### AT SOUTHAMPTON

The enthusiasm of the crowd was perfectly frantic, and the fronts of the houses were all astir with trenchments. the handkerchiefs that were waved from balconies and windows. At the railway station, which was decorated very profusely with flags; flowers, and laurels, the wholesale hand shaking recommenced, and was carried to such length, that the General had to be dragged through the entrance, when the doors were closed upon his persecutors. But there General snugly trapped and all to themselves, put him deliberately through the torture of shaking hands with every one of them, till his arms must have been numbed and his fingers squeezed almost to a pulp.

The arrival at London was received with great enthusiasm.

The London Star says:

The reception of Garibaldi was enthusiastic .-It was not applause -- it was devotion. The dis-As the wild hurrahs seemed about to die away they were revived and prolonged, as with the determination to make a vehement, unmistakable | the troops sent to reinforce Lee. protest against the injustice of slander, persecution and neglect. Garibaldi's emotion at this moment was more manifest than at any other mos THE MILITARY SITUATION IN KENTUCKY

His answer to the working men's address, delivered as before with pregnant voice and action, was in these few words:

"I like to see the working-men particularly. I am very grateful, and will not forget, in all my nati railroad, and between the Tennessee and Missislife, this welcome of that class I have the honor to belong to. They like to call me the brother bus and Paducah. At the same time, we are conto belong to. They like to call me the brother of the working man of every part of the world."

Guardian, describing the occasion, says:

\* \* \* \* At last an articulate roar, which swelled every instant, and the sight of the Italian colors, followed by an open carriage, in which, by aid of an opera glass, we could distinguish the well known dress and face, and round which the press surged, and thronged, and leaped, and shouted, told us that Garibaldi was coming at last. But who shall describe that passage of his from Bridge street to Charing cross? All the manifestations of popular enthusiasm I have seen seem faint in the comparison. It was delirious. The mere effect of waving white handkerchiefs was something I had never seen be fore. Certainly, great as was the enthusiasm which waited on the progress of the Princess of Wales through London, it was nothing to this.

Every now and then the carriage was compelled to stop—and then the crowd seemed as if they would take possession of it and its contents, they so pressed upon it and hung on the wheels, the sides, and every THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION A FAILURE point of hand-hold. And all round the noise of that huge multitude went up, not distinct rounds of cheer- [Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Times. ing, but in an endless volley firing of shouts and greetings that blended into a hoarse roar, like the

continuous music of the sea. Garibaldi seemed moved and curious. His recognition of the greeting was by an often repeated waying motion of the right arm, and an occasional lifting

of his black wide-a-wake; but no bowing. \* At length the General was allowed to enter Stafford House, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Southerland. Red cloth had been laid down from the door to the entrance of the grand staircase, at which point the Duchess of Southerland advanced and cordially welcomed the illustrious guest as he entered the house. The Duchdss (Downger) of Southerland also welcomed the General, and, after a most respectful interchange of compliments, the Duke of Southers land conducted General Garibaldi to his apartments, there to seek rest and privacy.

THE NEW JAPANESE EMBASSY.

the last day of February. It consists of three ministers, six first class officers, ten second-class officers, and sixteeen servants-in all thirty-five. It is the intention of the embassy, who are accompanied by Mr. Blakeman, of the French legation, to visit Paris, London, and the various capitals of countries which have treaties with Japan, for the purpose of explaining the present state of affairs, and likewise to endeavor to arrive at some arrangement about foreigners quitting Yokohama. The entire expenses of the embassy are borne by the Tycoon's government,

The London Star says that Lord Palmerston has offered the place vacated by Mr. Stansfield to Mr. reported to be at Charlottsville, Virginia. Baxter, M. P., of Montrose.

A Parliamentary return shows that the number of rifles and muskets exported from Liverpool to Federal ports in 1861, was fifteen thousand one hundred and forty-eight-while in 1862, it amounted to Northwestern States in forwarding troops to the

The new Mexican loan of eight millions sterling Guards and the militia of the various States. at sixty-three was to be opened on the 15th instant. The bombardment of Duppel and Sonderburg | [CURIOUS DISCOVERY.-It is said that Mayor Tiemann, at his continues, but it is rather feeble. The allies have extended their trenches and traced another parallel.

The Danish representatives to the Conference have arrived in London. There was nothing else to induce a meeting of the Conference. A committee of the German had recommended the Diet to send a

representative. There was renewed activity among the Polish in surgents, who continued bravely to struggle for their liberty and independence,

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864. [No. 14.

AUCTION SALES!

M. Cronly, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE

Imported Goods,

CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY

With sundry consignments per other Ships. ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING

named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting

8 bales white Flannel,

4 bales blue do

2 bales printed do

1 bale Magenta do

1 bale assoried do

3 cases Merino Shirts

3 bales colored Lenas

3 bales Melton Cloths

2 cases fancy Tweeds

2 cases Bone Buttons

3 cases Regetta Prints

1 case Pilot Cloth

1 bale Cassimere

1 case Spool Cotton

2 Cases Flax Thread

2 cases Pins

2 cases Silk Handkerchiets

4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c. 2 cases black Alapacca

fancy 2 cases wove Shirts 2 cases Black and White Muslin

1 dise Ready-Made Clothing

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes

4 cases Supr Chamois Skins

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair

10 bales Stitching Twine.

22 bbls Crushed Sugar

17 bags Black Pepper

10 casks Chickory

5 barrels Starch

5 boxes Starch

2 casks Vinegar

16 kitts Salmon

8 cases Spices

44-drums Nails

4 cases Cutlery

1 case Hatchets

10 cases Gun Caps

2 casks Whale Oil

I cask Coal Tar

50 barrels Mackeral

10 half barrels Mackere

4 tons Nail Rod Iron

1 case Rasps . 1 case Pistol Cartridges

55 sacks Linerpool G. A. Salt

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes

I case Rifle wipers and girths

132 tins Korosene Oil, 5 gals. each

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice

2 cases Liquorice Root

54 kegs Bi Carb Soda

29 barrels Allum

12 casks Mechol

11 barrels Borax

8 cases Maguesia

2 casks Potash

2 kegs Saltretre

Lease Gum Shellao

4 cases Tart. Acid

I casa Phosphorus.

45 casks Rum

ary \$8,000.

10 cases Blue Mass

7 casks Epsom Salts

43 kegs Epsom Salts

11 barrels Epsom Salts

3 barrels Sada Crystals

2 casks Gum Camphor

2 casks Extra Logwood

2 cases Baking Powder I case Morphia Acet. and Med.

3 half Pipes Old Rum

43 cases do 4 do

50 casos D John's fine Gin

146 cases fine Holland Gin

of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin

162 cases superior Cognac Brand

20 cases Scotch Whiskey 40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864.

3 cases Pure Castile Scap, 356 la

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy

28 easks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each

LIQUORS, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE

John Withers, Lieut Col H. I. Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adju-

tants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of

Commisshry General C.H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department -S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary

Postoffice Department-John H Reagan, of Texas, Post

master General. H St Ceorge Offul of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

STATES.

101 barrels English Copperas

30 drums Balsam Copalbe

1 cask Secemaker's Tools.

10 casks Table Sait, 102 doz

22 bags Jamaica Coffee

Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

I case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34.

3 cases Army Bluchers

I case Cavalry Boots

1 cases Boys Shoes

I bale Shoe Thread

5 cases Stationary

I case Calf Skins

1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue 1 case Long Shawls

1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c

SHOES; &c.

STATIONARY.

COTTON CARDS, de.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests,

104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and cad-

HARDWARE, &c.

OILS, &c.

5 cases De Laines

3 bales scarlet

1 bale stone

LATEST NEWS EROM THE NORTH.

Our attentive correspondent at Frebericksburg, by his great energy, says the Richmond Examiner, continues to supply us with the latest Northern papers. He sent us last night Northern dates of the 30th, from which we get the following summary of news:

The following news, gleaned from the latest FROM THE ARMIFS IN VIRGINIA-MOVE-MENTS, RECONNOISSANCES, RUMOURS, popular belief. The omen is not good.

SPECULATIONS, &c. From the Baltimore Gazette, 30th ]

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that a brigade of cavalry made a reconnaissance on Thursday to Madison Court House, and found there some thirty Confederates, most of whom were captured .-The enemy was not discovered in any force in that vicinity, but it was currently reported that a portion of Gen. Lee's army had crossed to the north side of the Rapid Ann; and was moving towards the right wing of the army of the Potomac.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] Facts showing the determined energy with which the rebels are concentrating troops in Virginia continue to multiply. The President to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, stating his belief that the rebel forces were withdrawing from North Carolina,

and hastening to reinforce Lee. 'So far as heard from up to eleven o'clock to-night, nothing of much importance has transpired at the front. Note of preparation is still heard, and indications are that a collision cannot long be delayed. Gen. Burnside left here on yesterday by special conveyance to join his command; and the signal corps, which has been stationed here through the winter, left their camp a day or two since for the army. It is now generally understood here that Lee will endeavor to bring on a fight without leaving his en-

(Telegraphic Dispatch from Washington.)

A force of rebels is reported to be concentrating at Front Royal. How large the force is we do not know. There is some indication that the force referred to will commence offensive operations on the lowering of the Shenandoah river.

were many more inside; and these, having the has been added a new command, uniformed in black or very dark brown.

> THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST-SIMULTANE-OUS ATTACK TO BE MADE IN GEGRGIA AND VIRGINIA.

[Nashville Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.] It is evident that the spring campaign is to begin within a fortnight-perhaps by the first of May .-The objects is, evidently, to press the enemy every where at the same time, to prevent him from concentrating all his troops in Virginia, as he is eviden'ly play of enthusiasm was utterly overwhelming. attempting. I am fully convinced that, unless a demonstration is made toward Atlanta within a very short time, Northern Georgia will be evacuated and

> [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] FORREST HOLDS POSSESSION.

COLUUMBUS, Ky., April 21.-- The situation in this district is not well understood, but what little is known of it is certainly humiliating. Forrest holds complete and but weekly-disputed possession of the region of country north of the Marietta and Cincinstrained, for want of men, to remain on the defensive, only confident of our ability to cope with the enemy The London correspondent of the Manchester | while on the inside of our earthworks. True, Grierson is out north of Memphis, but to very little pur pose. We have yet to learn that he has made any offensive demonstrations' beyond following in the track of the enemy, not daring, from sheer paucity of numbers, to venture within fighting distance.

Forrest has probably as many as ten thousand men north of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, all mounted; while we, with comparatively a small number of cavalry to watch his movements, and with an extensive river line to guard, are, from the force of circumstances, compelled to remain in garrison and patiently wait for the enemy to develop his own intentions. Thus it was that Forrest was able to march upon Paducah without molestation in either front or rear. Thus it was that he was able to show a threatening tront before Memphis, Columbus and Paducah, while at the same time he attacked Fort Pillow with his main army, and captured and butchered the garrison.

A letter has been received in this city from Admi ral Porter, which pronounces the recent expedition up the Red river a most disastrous failure. More than thirty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, several hundred wagons, a first class gunboat and four thousand prisoners were taken by the Confederates. In addition to all these captures, we are now told that the paymaster's safe, containing one million of greenbacks, fell into the hands of the enemy. A writer at New Orleans, an extract from whose letter is published by the Boston Courier, estimates the Federal loss at seven thousand men, and adds, that General Banks was forced to retreat sixty

Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department that the gunboats and transports above Grand Ecore. in retreating down the river, were constantly fired upon from the shore, and that of the gunboats left at Grand Ecore, two were aground above the bar, The Japanese embassy arrived at Hong Kong on and were not likely to be gotten off this season, unless the river should rise.

YANKEE RUMORS OF OUR MILITARY MOVE.

General Butler reports, on the authority of information received by him, that the Confederates were abandoning North Carolina and concentrating their

forces with those of Lee for the defence of Virginia. It is stated, on the authority of a letter from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, that General Beauregard passed through Wilmington on the 21st instant, with a large number of troops, en route for Richmond. Genera! Longstreet's command is now

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT'S ARMY. Great activity is said to be manifested every where of late throughout all the Northern and one hundred and ninety-six thousand and fifty-three. seat of war, and in filling their places with Home

> paint factory in Manhattanville, has accidently made a discovery which threatens to revolutionize floriculture. One of the ery which threatens to revolutionize floriculture. One of the factory hands having thrown some liquid green paint of a particular kind on a flower bed occupied by white anemonies, the flowers have since made their appearance with petals as green as grass. The paint had in it a peculiar and very penetrating chemical mixture, which Mr. Tiemann has since applied with other colors to other plants, annual, biennial, and of the shrnb kind—the result being invariably that the flower so watered took the hue of the liquid deposited at their roots. By continuing experiments early next year, during seed time, and applying different colors, we shall no doubt be enabled to "paint the lilly," which was Solomen's ambition.—N. Y. Tribung.

LOOK TO THE OTHER SIDE.

It becomes us to look behind as well as before, now that the hour of trial is at hand. Six months ago we were prepared for a long war; to-day we too confidently expect the war to end with the current year. Unfortunately the President, whose prophes cies have been not more reliable than Mr. Benjamin's, has added the weight of his opinion to the

It is well to be cheerful and confident, but only braggarts like the Yankee General Pope, refuse to look to their rear. In time of peace prepare tor war, , said Washington; so, in time of battle, commanders and the people as well should nerve themselves for a reverse. Are we thus nerved, this hour? Suppose the battle between Lee and Grant is indecisive, suppose the enemy gain such advantages as to compel Lee to fall back toward Richmondare we at all prepared for such a contingency ?-Candor compels a negative answer, for we have been so elated by success after success that we have not permitted ourselves to contemplate the possibility of anything but victory. This is not wise. The reaction from the elated condition in which we have been for months past, may carry us to the other extreme, and at a time when the highest qualities of manhood may be needed to repair a temporary reverse, we will be found in a state of supine despondency. We should at once look on the other side of the picture, and accustom ourselves to the idea of a temporary miscarriage of our arms and the requirements of such an event.

While the auspices were never more favorable for Lee, the chances of battle are so various and so much beyond human control that it is impossible to foretell with certainty the issue of the pending engagement. We all know this, yet no one has asked the question, What are we to do if Lee suffers a reverse, and is forced to fall back upon this city? Still less have we permitted ourselves to consider the consequences of a deplorable accident which may happen any day. A year ago, Jackson fell not far from the spot on which Lee and Grant are about to join battle. What if Lee should fall?

May providence spare us this calamity, for the To what the rebels have heretofore had on our front people of the Confederacy are by no means prepared for it. They have made up their minds, unwisely, that the war must end "ore way or the other" this year; forgetting quite that there can be but one way. If Lee should fall, and his army be unsuccess. ful, we greatly fear that the majority of the people would begin at once to look the "other way." But neither, the loss of Lee nor the reverse of his army, nor the two together, will justify the contemplation of that "other way." Let it be dismissed at once and forever. Suppose Lee falls, we have Beauregard; suppose his army fails to drive off Grant and has to retire; we have reinforcements, and many excellent lines of defence. Whatever betides, this is very clear -our independence must be won. Short of that, we can never stop. There is no middle ground, as Mr. Leach fancies, between independence and subjugation. How often have we proclaimed that the fall of Richmond and of all our cities would not and should not end the war. Do we still stand fast to that proclamation, or are we indeed ready to see the war end this year "one way or the other."

Perhaps at this moment the great contest on the Rapidan is at its height and before the setting of this day's sun, the wires may bring us sad tidings .-Should it so chance, we must set hard the teeth, and rally once more to the breach, remembering that the cause for which Stonewall Jackson died may suffer a thousand reverses, but never can fail. The mishaps of to-day may be repaired to-morrow, and in the end we will, for we must, triumph gloriously. - Rich-

### SMILING SKIES.

Of a truth, Providence smiles upon the Confederate cause. For nearly six months past we have had a series of victories, great and small, with scarcely a single reverse; and as time wears on our successes appear to be crowding to a culmination. The papers of yesterday were filled with good news from all quarters of the compass. Victories in Louisiana and Arkansas; the Yankees routed near Vicksburg, and their Govern ment plantations broken up ; gunboats and trans ports on the Red river blown up by the enemy to prevent them from falling into our hands; the enemy foiled at Tunnel Hill; Washington, in North Carolina, evacuated; the Louisiamans in in Mobile firing a salute in honor of Gen. Taylor's victory; millions of pounds of bacon and immense stores of clothing, arms and ammunition arrived safely at a Confederate port, said to be recently opened to blockade runners;" and last, but not least, Grant refusing to move his army because his troops are leaving him, and making a peremptory demand for the restoration of McClellan, the most hateful of men to Lincoln. Did any one paper in the Confederacy since its formation ever contain so much good news? .

Our character has been tested by reverses the most serious and protracted, and now it seems we are to be subjected to the much harder test of prosperity. The weak man is made boastful and vain-glorious by even a trivial success, but there is an amount of good fortune which always humbles the true man to the dust, and makes him cry, "Not unto me, not unto me." It does, indeed, appear that the time is at hand when the people of the South will be blessed with success so complete that the proudest spirit will be vanquished by an overwhelming sense of gratitude .-- Richmond Whig.

No DISCONTINUANCE OF NEW ISSUE. - The Richmond

Dispatch of the 2nd says: The impression seems to prevail generally that the exchange of the new issue of Confederate money for the old issue has been discontinued. We take occasion to state that such is not the case. We called at the Treasury Department last Saturday morning, and noticed that the "exchange" was still going on, and upon inquiry ascertained that there was no probability of its discontinuance.

### CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor - Wm. H. Harrison. COMMISSIONERS.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

Western Ward-W. H. Tucker, Alex Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward - W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee

Eastern Ward .- Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N S. Harp,
J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax. Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C.,
Commisshry General C-H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer. Town Constables-J. J. Betts, Chief-N. V. Denton,. Assistant. K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

F. G. King, Weigh Master. NIGHT WATCH. Captain-C. H. Horton.

Watchman-E. A Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm, Overby. The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advortisements and must be paid in

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zabulan B Vance, Buncombe, Governot Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald. de George Little, Wake. Richard H Battle, Jr. Anson, Private Secretary. Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.

Jehn P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State. Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer. Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler. Semuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor. Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.

at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N.C., the Cargoes of the above Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General. Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster. Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.

Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance

Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General. Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance De-

Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General. Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster. Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster. Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary. Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief
Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been

Superior Courts.-Judges.-Edwin G Reade, Person, Romains M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville

William M Shipp, Henderson. Solicitors .- 1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Cravon; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun S Merrimon,

Confederate States District Court .- Hon Ass Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin. Literary Board .- His Excellency, Gov. Vance President Ex Officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richord Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston:

Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary. BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS .- His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, Ex Officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee.

Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin,
Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.— Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Comm Schools of the State. Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh. Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane

#### MILITARY DIRECTORY.

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2	Wm R Cox,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett.
5	Bryan Grimes,	Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne
6	Toos M Garrett, Robt F Webb,	John W Lea.	William J Hill,
7	Ed G Haywood;	Sam McD Tate, Wm Lee Davidson,	f 10. 7 1 m
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	J McLeod Turner
9	Wm H Cheek,	Rufus Barringer,	Rnfus A Barrier, Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow,
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12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston
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14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston.	Jos H Lambeth,
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21	Thos F Toon,	Wm S Rankin.	John S Brooks,
22	Thos S Galloway,	win s Kankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
23	W . Y ON .		Chas C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddens D Love
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady, Jas T Adams,
$\frac{26}{27}$	John R Lane, J A Gilmer, jr,	John T Jones, Geo F Whitfield,	Jas T Adams,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Jos C Webb,
29	Wm R Creasman,	Bac J Proffitt.	Sam N Stowe,
30	Frank M Parker,	Zaco Promit,	Land and the state of the state
31	John V Jordan.	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan.	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery.	Robt V Cowac.	Jos H Saunders,
34	W LJ Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon	Francis L Twitt
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson
37	Wm M Barbour, Wm J Hoke,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
39	David Coleman,	John Ashford, F A Reynolds,	Geo W Flowers,
40	John J. Hedrick,	George Tait.	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
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46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelli McK McNel
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudap,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49 50	Geo Wortham,	John A Fleming, John C Vanhook,	James T Davis,
51	Hector McKethan,		Ins P McDoneld
52	nector mercetuan,	Marcus A Parks,	Jas R McDonald
53	Wm A Owens.	Jas T Moreheac,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison.		James A Rogers
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	outlies it respects
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones.	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radeliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
63	- B	Geo W Clayton,	Inman II Marrati
63	Laurence M Allen	Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeil
64 65	Geo N. Folk,	Wm N Garrett, Alfred H Baird,	Thos P Jones, John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton	

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25, The First Battalion (Heavy Artiflery) is commanded by Maj Alexand r MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, sal-Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major Aids to the President-Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj James Cuesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lient Col Joseph B Private Secretary to President-Burton N Harrison, of Stair; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Department of State-John P Benjamin, of La., Secre-Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Mai James C tary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office McRae: Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Batta-McRae; Thomas Legion consists of a Regiment and a Batta-lion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, John-son's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Department of Justice - Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Division, Ewell's Corps.
The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes. Division, Ewel's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 17th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Br gade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade. The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, 'Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps. Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Crugtr, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, lst Auditor, W II S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor. War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hamp retary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen ton's Division, Stewart's Corps.
The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col

The 11th. 26th, 44th. 47th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade,
Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

'The 13th. 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade,
Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's
Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th. 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whit-

ing's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigrde, Navy Department — S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions. Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.
The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Bri

gade, Rodes Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 26th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's

Corps.
The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division. The 10th, 41st, 62d, C4th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded, FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

CHANGE OF TERMS .- In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establish ment, we change our terms from this date as follows: Daily paper, 1 month, -15 00 Weekly paper,3 months, Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM. - The supremacy of the A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, whi they remain upon our statute books.

time paid for expires.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independ-An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE Ly the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

How to SEND US MONEY.—Never send by MAIL when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so

BUSINESS NOTICE. - As we can no longer use Five Dol-Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no

Gov. VANCE will address the people at Snow Camp Foundry, in Alamance county, on Tuesday, the 10th of May.

#### GREAT BATTLE BEGUN.

The great battle of the war commenced last Thursday between the grand armies commanded respectively by Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant. From the last account received from Richmond it was still furiously raging. As we have not as yet succeeded in making arrangements to publish the telegraphic news, we do not feel at liberty to give any particulars, But we will state that the news is, upon the whole, encouraging. There is a rumor that the Yankees have possession of the railroad between Petersburg and Weldon. This, of course, cuts off all commucation with Richmond.

#### WILKESBORO' AND FAYETTEVILLE.

An attempt has been made to produce the impression that Gov. VANCE has contradicted himself, and papers, or even with the Raleigh Progress The in

ject of a Convention is concerned; for he opposed ballot-box. that measure, without reserve, toth in Wilkesboro' and Cumberland, upon the ground, that, so far from bringing peace to the country, it would multiply and prolong our difficulties.

between the two speeches?

lasting and honorable peace. Regarding "recon favor the election of Mr. HOLDEN. struction" as impossible, and "submission" as in. 1. The goods imported from England have been volving the utter destruction of the South, he has of the very best material. invariably persuaded his fellow-citizens to turn a 2. More than enough clothing and shoes have These sentiments pervade every sentence that Gov. the service.

settle the whole matter:

Il you think, fellow-citizens, as a great many of you do, that proper efforts have not been made during this warfare to obtain the peace which you desire, why, there cannot be any earthly objection to such efforts being made. I have been in favor of them myself, and from time to time so advised the President. It you think our government should tender the olive branch of peace and let no occasion pass, why, fetlow-citizens, as a matter of course, let it be done. But I beg you to recollect that there is a lawful and legal way pointed out by the Constitution of your country, and any effort you make in this way will be right and pro-

Notwithstanding this plain and unequivocal language, the most strenuous efforts were made to pervert it-to represent him as favoring nothing but the "desiring peace," and as standing in a position of antagonism to Brown and Stephens on this vital issue. At Fayetteville, therefore, it became necessary for him to explain himself more fully, and to make good the words that he had previously uttered. This he did by a plain statement of the facts of the case-by showing that he had written to the Presis conclusive proof. The statement that our soldiers dent as early as December 1863, urging him to nego have been poorly clothed by Gov. VANCE, has about tiate for peace, and that he and Gov. Brown had as much truth in it as the assertion that the army be remembered, however, that though the Governor proved himself an ardent friend of "negotiations," he was emphatic in declaring his unwillingness to have them attempted by other than the regularly constituted authorities - by those agents alone which the Confederate Constitution sanctions and indicates. But as we have said before, these prerequisites being observed, he will not stickle upon formalities, but will accept peace in any honorable way that it can be obtained.

It is manifest, therefore, that despite the comments of intermeddling "outsiders," and the perversions of political rivals, Gov. VANCE's positions at Wilkesboro' and Fayetteville are pre eminently consistent, so far as relates to the subjects of "peace" and " regotiations."

What are the facts in regard to the act suspending

the writ of habeas corpus?

When Gov. VANCE addressed his fellow-citizens of Wilkes, the act had not been published, and as its precise terms were unknown, he could not go into an elaborate discussion of its merits or defects. Be- gusta Sentinel says Gen. D. H. Hill is new acting as sides, the citizens of that county had been greatly volunteer aid to Gen. Beauregard,

irritated by the injudicious acts of some who had gone | THE WAR NEWS-THE ENEMY IN THE among them clothed in the uniform of the Confederacy, and vested with sufficient authority to wrong and outrage them-to visit the sins of erring children upon their sorrowing parents-to punish the many for the crimes of the few.

The Governor visited that County as the embodiment of law, the representative of order, the friend of peace, harmony and fraternity among his people. His mission was to conserve and not to destroy, to soothe and not to excite his fellow-citizens—to allay prejudice and not to awaken fresh resentments.

Stifling, therefore, his own indignation, for the time, he contented himself with expressing his disap probation of the measure, and counselled a quiet acquiescence on the part of the people, inasmuch as the law was constitutional, according to the Progress, and it was in the power of their representatives to repeal it at an early day.

rinding that in despite of his well known record, his position was being misunderstood or misrepresented-both to his own injury and the detriment of the country-at Fayetteville he made no concealment of the fact, that he had protested against the suspension of the writ, that he had urged the President not to make arrests under it in North Carolina, and that he had persistently exerted himself to secure its immediate repeal. He showed that in advance of Mr. Stephens and every one else, he had seen the impending danger, and that the great labor of his administration for months had been to avert it. He proved that, in resisting the encroachments of military power upon civil liberty, he had lead, while those who were proclaimed "Conservatives of the straitest sect," had only followed in his footsteps. -He demonstrated that alike in advancing the cause of independence, and in the maintenance of the rights of the people, he had been second to no man in the Confederacy. In a word, he not only vindicated his consistency in every particular as a politis cian, but exhibited a record which will secure for him a proud position in the history of North Carolina as a patriot and a statesman.

A candid review of Gov. VANCE's speeches at Wilkess boro' and at Fayetteville, will convince any man that they are preeminently consistent, both in letter and in spirit-that there is no more antagonism in their respective positions, than between the germ and the matured fruit, the early morn and the mid day, the premise and its logical sequence. The first fore . shadows and embodies all that is contained in the other; while the latter is but the natural development and the legitimate elaboration of its pre-

The people understand these attempts to misrepre. sent Gov. VANCE. They spurn Virginia dictation as much as they despise the trickery of their own polis that the positions taken at Wilkesboro' and at Fay- ticians. They appreciate fully the motives of those ingratitude so inidjously whispered. In August telligent masses—the honest and unprejudiced people next they are prepared to administer such a rebuke, of North Carolina-are the judges of the facts in both to "intermeddling outsiders," and demagogues this case; and to them Gov. VANCE fearlessly appeals of their "own household," as will overwhelm them for his vindication against this contemptible charge. with utter shame and confusion. The "patriotic In what respect is there the slightest incongruity | masses" are for VANCE, by an overwhelming ma jority, and they do not intend to be bullied or cajoled Certainly there is no difference, so far as the sub- out of it. His consistency will be vindicated at the

#### Clothing.

The Progress indulges in a ridiculous attempt to make it appear that the troops from this State have It cannot be that he contradicted himself in regard not been properly clad, and insinuates that Governor to the questions of "peace" and "negotiations." - VANCE has been negligent in that particular. We He has always taken the ground, that "independs simply desire to state a few facts, so that the people ence" alone could bring with it the blessings of a may form some idea of the desparation of those who

deaf ear to the voice that would whisper of either of been turned over to the Confederacy to fill the requithese alternatives as the remedy for their sufferings. sitions of every Quartermaster from this State in

VANCE has ever written or spoken on the subject of 3. The fact that North Carolina soldiers are bets ter clad and shod than those from other States, has As to "negotiations," it must be borne in mind, produced so much discontent and dissatisfaction that even, according to the testimony of the Prop among the latter, as to induce the Quartermaster gress, he placed himself, at Wilkesbore', "upon the General to propose to take the clothing contract from record" as favoring proper efforts to treat with the hands of our State authorities, so that all the enemy. But if there were the least doubt on the troops in the service may be placed upon the same subject the following extract from that speech would footing. The Governors of Virginia and Georgia are making preparations to import supplies for their troops, so as to imitate the example of North Caro-

> lina in furnishing proper clothing for her soldiers. 4. During Gov. VANCE'S visit to the army he redown, for the manner in which he had clothed the and if it be true that Grant has so scantily stocked North Carolina troops.

5. State officials are not clad in the "best cloth," but in that of an inferior quality. They were not even allowed to purchase that until enough had been imported for the wants of all in the field.

6. With the manner of distributing clothing to soldiers in the field or "on furlough" Gov. VANCE "arbitrament of the sword," as neither caring for nor has nothing to do. His business is to import it, to turn it over to the Confederate Quartermaster, and then to see that it is paid for.

> 7. The Advance has been a splendid success in every particular.

We simply ask a candid consideration of these facts-all of which can be astablished by the most been acting in concert for several months. It must will vote for Mr. Holden. They are both manufactured out of the "whole cloth."

> The editor of the Asheville News says he has received a letter from Jackson county, which contains the following paragraph:

"No news of interest in this section. Everybody is now hopeful. The families of soldiers are being supplied with breadstuffs. Vance will sweep stakes in this region. Billy Holden is "gone up." Nobody wants his paper any longer."

### FROM NEWBERN.

We have nothing but vague rumors and little of A letter from Plymouth negatives the rumor which we noticed yesterday placing the ram Albemarle in the Neuse river below Newbern. On last Monday the ram was still in the waters adjacent to Plymouth, and was somewhat profitably employed. We still hold to the opinion all along expressed by us, that an attack on Newbern, at this time, is exceedingly doubtful. - State Journal.

GEN. D. H. HILL.-A correspondent of the Au-

JAMES RIVER WITH A LARGE NUM-

MUDA HUNDREDS. Official information was received here yesterlay that the enemy was ascending the James river with a formidable fleet, consisting of transports, gunboats and several turreted vessels. During and two other Senators reached Petersburg, they the day, later information stated that they had passed up above City Point and were landing at Bermuda Hundreds, a point on the south side of the James river, below Drewry's B'uff. A dispatch from Bermuda Hundreds, dated at half past six o'clock, stated that some three or four regiments had landed there, and that their flag was then flying, and the disembarkation of troops was rapidly going on.

Dispatches received estimates the enemy's force about nine thousand strong. This fleet is said to number thirty-four vessels, including not only transports and gunboats, but several of the largest

It is thought that the enemy's plan in landing at Bermuda Hundreds is either to cut the Petersburg railroad or to move against Drewry's Bluff, taking it in the rear.

A small force of the enemy were also said to be landing from barges at Wilcox's wharf, on the north side of the James river, near Charles City Court House. This is done with the object of causing our forces on the Peninsula to fall back.

Information was also received last night that Lieutenant-Colonel Robbins, commanding Fortysecond battalion of Virginia cavalry, at Forge's bridge, on the Lower Chickahominy, had been driven back by a force of the enemy's cavalry .-The position he held was indefensible, and he was induced to retire more by consideration of prudence than by the enemy's demonstration.

We have no news from the armies in Northern Virginia beyond the fact that the whole Yaukee army is moving, and that all indications point to to an early engagement. The situation is such that the impending battle may be brought on at THREE DAYS LATER FROM THE UNITED any moment. The War Department was, last night, without any later information from Gen.

It is evident that this movement up the James river is intended to be simultaneous with the lattle on the Potomac, and we may, therefore, expect to hear to-day that the battle has opened.

A gentleman from Western Virginia informs us that Averill's forces are hovering about Lewisburg, and that it was thought likely that he about the time active operations commenced along our lines in Northern Virginia. A letter from a Highland county says that advices just received from Beverley represent that, a few days ago, two Yankee regiments, with six pieces of artillery, two hundred wagons, two hundred and forty beeves, advanced in this direction; but, after two regiments. Forty thousand men have passed through Cumberland en route to reinforce Grant. -Richmond Examiner.

#### THE WAR.

Movements on the Rapidan-Battle Imminent. The news received yesterday terminates all ambi guity as to the reality of the enemy's advance. The dispatches tell us that Grant has broken his camps in Culpeper, and abandoned the railroad as far back as Brandy Station, which is six miles beyond Culpeper Court House, and five miles this side of the Rappahannock. This point he probably holds as his future base of supplies. His whole army, except, of course, enough to preserve his communications with Brandy Station, through the lower end of Culs pepper, is reported as having crossed the lower fords of the Rapidan, (Ely's and Germanna,) and taken position on the road leading from O ange Court House to Fredericksburg.

The dispatch says his lines extend from Parker's Store to Chancellorsville, which is a distance of eleven miles. The number of troops thus massed is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand men. The latter estimate we consider fabulous. Grant's whole force does not, probably, reach one hundred and twentyfive thousand, and most probably is about one hundred thousand. Of these, he must necessarily employ a considerable number in guarding his communications with the rear.

The movement of the enemy has, of course, put our own forces in motion. On yesterday morning, Gen. Lee's headquarters had been removed some dis-

tance to the right. Our forces had been moved from left to right; and t is understood that several corps occupy the relative positions which they have been accustomed to hold in active operations. The two armies are in the vicinity of each other, and cannot be very remote from Mine Run, from the opposite sides of which Lee and Meade confronted each other in November last. Skirmishing is reported as frequent between scouting parties, and artillery has been heard in ceived the thanks of every General, from Gen. Lee several directions. A grand battle seems inevitable, the haversacks of his men as to deal out only four days' rations, it must come off immediately.

> The Distances. The following distances may be acceptable in assisting to understand the operations near the Rapidan: From Orange Court House to Fredericksburg is 41 miles. The road crosses no river. Proceeding from Orange Court House we come, at ten miles, to Verdiersville; ten miles further brings us to Parker's store; six miles further to Wilderness; five miles further to Chancellorsville; ten miles more to Fredericksburg.

### From James River.

As a part of the enemy's operations, and as confirmation of the grave character of the present movements, we have to report the presence of a large fleet in the James river, upward bound. Information received yesterday, through the Signal Corps, dated Fort Boykin, announces that a fleet of four monitors, five gunboats, (two of them iron-clad,) and fifty-nine transports, estimated as bearing from five hundred to one thousand men each, is ascending the river .-Fort Boykin is low down the James, (in Isle of Wight county, if we are not misinformed,) and a day or two will elapse before the expedition will be high enough up to develope its programme of operations. We shall be ready for Gen. Baldy Smith. We think Better yield something to the common defence, the number of troops on the transports is much exaggerated in the above account.

From the Peninsula.

West Point, and that their cavalry have advanced to New Keat Court House, and which they had burned. This news was brought by a deserter, an Englishman, and we give it for what it is worth. He rearmy .- Rich. Sentinel, 6th inst.

One company of the Junior Reserves, of Wake, marched to Camp Holmes on Thursday, where they were assigned to quarters and put on duty. The old garrison is to go to the field immediately, we learn. - Progress.

THE CROPS .- The Marion S. C. "Star" of the 4th, says: "From all parts of the district we receive the gratifying intellizence that, notwithstanding the striving to do his utmost to promote the common lateness of the spring, the crops at present are doing cause, and peace and independence will soon be remarkably well."

Congress.

On Thursday last, in the C. S. Senate, Mr. Brown, BER OF GUNBOATS AND TRANSPORTS of Miss., introduced a bill to provide passports for -THEIR FORCES LANDING AT BER- Senators and Representatives while travelling in the Confederate States, when Mr. Orr, of S. C., said he did not much like to pass such a bill, but he had been convinced by his experience during his recent passage here that something should be done to protect the civil against the military power. When he had been ordered by the guard at the railroad train to leave the cars, notwithstanding that they had explained who they were. The guard finally relented, and insisted that some young ladies who were of the party should be turned out. The Assistant Provost Marshal was sent for, and he, like a sensible man, permitted the ladies to come on. He could not undertake to say what might have been the extent of the damage had the Provost Marshal and the guard undertaken to carry out their absurd and tyranical instructions. He was prepared to attend to one of them, and the soldiers all through the cars protested against the turning out of the ladies, in a strange city, at 8 o'clock in the morning. He could not say how far this thing might be cars ried. This Congress might never assemble here again if it suited some military commander to pre-

Mr. Wigfall said he did not think any outrage had been committed. The inconvenience the Senator from South Carolina had suffered was accidental .-The Socretery of War, or whoever issued the order, that none but soldiers should occupy the trains, had omitted to put in parenthesis "exceept members of Congress." The provost marshal hal transcended his orders in letting Senators come. He ought to have telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions. But his capital mistake was in letting the young ladies come. There was entirely too much traveling going on. Some people were travelliug to speculate, some for pleasure, some for one thing, and some for another. They would stop an army that they might visit. Inconveniences like that complained of would occur in war, and the IT IS A TRAVELLER'S COMPANION best way was to pocket the supposed offence, and get along the best way you could. In this case, he did not think there had been any disposition to trample on human rights, or human freedom.

### From the Richmond Sentinel.

STATES. We are indebted to the officers of the Exchange Bureou for United States papers as late as the 3rd it stant, from which we make the following extracts:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Washington, April 27.-The latest intelligence from the front left everything quiet there. A heavy reconnoissance into the Valley developed the fact that no considerable body of rebels are this side the Rapidan. The belief was general that Lee would not venture an offensive movement. A report prewould attempt another raid into that country vailed at the front that Lee was removing his heavy BRIDGE.' artillery to Richmond.

Washington, April 29.-John Myner Botts gave a dinner yesterday, at which Generals Grant, Sedgs wick, Hancock, Birney, Humphreys, Robinson, Williams, Ijams, Rawlings, Mott, Carr, Webb, Gibbon, Eustis and Morris, were present. The entertainment was of the most sumptuous character.

Washington, Sunday, May 1.-Fourteen hundred etteville are antagonistic. Fortunately, the decision who would deceive them in regard to the conduct of proceeding some distance on the way, relinguished sick came up from the Army of the Petomac last of the regard to the conduct of the regard to the regard to the conduct of the regard to the regard to the conduct of the regard to the regar now equal to 25,000 beds, and will be increased to dotes of the War, etc. 30,000. Gen. Martindale, Military Governor of Washings

ton, has been ordered to the field, and assigned to the command of a division in Gen. Butler's Department. The office of Military Governor will probably be

Rumors prevail to-night that Gen. Banks has been superseded by Gen. Augur.

The Virginians who have been locked up as our armies advanced, to prevent their giving information to the rebels, as they never fail to de when opportunity offered, have been sent from the Old Capiol Prison to Point Lookout. Washington, May 1 .- A dispatch was received to-

day by the Government from Fortress Monroe, statng that the rear of Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg on yesterday morning. His force is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 men. Nothing of special note has transpired to-day.

Pickets of, both armies extend up and down the Rappahannock and Rapidan. A considerable rebel force is reported to be at

Fredericksburg, at work throwing up more earth-

works on the heights. The rebels are also reported to be withdrawing from the vicinity of Madison Court House, and con. centrating in front of our left and centre.

One division of Longstreet's corps, according to de serters, is at Hanover Junction in reserve. On the same authority, Lee's strength is stated to be upward of 100,000 men.

ANOTHER DISPATCH. Washington .- May 1 .- The information received from the Army of the Potomac, to night, states that the troops which went to Madison Court House on P. M Thursday, burned the town into ashes. It is not known whether this was done by order or not, Gen. Burnside visited Gen. Meade last night, and pent some hours in his quarters.

Deserters who came in yesterday report that Lee's army is 80,000 strong, with 22,000 effective cavalry, all in good condition, with ten days' supplies distributed to them. The railroad trains were running night and day bringing up reinforcements.

The enemies of Gov. Vance are circulating a report through this country that he has advised the Confederate Government to abandon this portion of North Carolina, that it is not worth defending, &c., &c. We take pleasure in saying there is not one word of truth in this report Gov. Vance has af no time given such advice. On the contrary, he deems it not only the duty, but the highest interest of the Government to protect this mountain region, and the Government will hold it at any cost. We speak advisedly. No intention gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the or thought of abandoning Western North Carolina | actual cost. has been at any time entertained. When the ful cost to himself.

In this connection we would urge upon our citizens the duty of a hearty and zealous co opes ration with the military authorities in the defence of the country. The duties of the excellent commander of of this Department are arduous and many. Do not hamper and cripple his operations for your defence by unreasonable opposition to the measures he deems advisable for the public good. than submit to be pillaged and plundered of all by the enemy. The commander is of course the best judge of the requirements and necessities of The enemy are said to be repairing the road from the service, and we feel sure no one in this community will accuse him of exacting a needless sacrifice from any citizen. At any cost, however, let every citizen come up promptly to the aid of the enth-orities. At any cost, however, let every citizen come up promptly to the aid of the enth-orities. C. DEWEY. Cashier. Raleigh, May 2d, 1864. let every citizen come up promptly to the aid of ports great disaffection as existing in the Yankee the authorities, and our homes will never be polluted by the tread of the foul invader.

Our farmers should bend every energy to the work of production. They have the promise of PHOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS the Government that they shall be protected and they can render quite as efficient service in the field of husbandry as in the field of battle. Our prospects, under the blessings of heaven, are bright and brightening. Let all be cheerful, confident and energetic; each in his allotted place, ours .-- Asheville News.

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of Real Life. "JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance. "TRIED FOR MURDER;" a Thrilling Romance. "KRETTEL;" an exciting Story from the German.

"ALARO VENZILATA: OF FLORETTA'S RING;" an "BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anec-

#### ILLUSTRATIONS: "NON INTERVENTION;"

THE REFUGEE'S HOME;" "THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;" "THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER. SEEKING THE PARDON OF HER FATHER, &c. All these articles, together with an endless variety

LITERARY MISCELLANY, are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really

SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL. SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, The Trade supplied at \$25 per hundred.

WM. B. SMITH. Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14 - 6mControlling Quartermaster's Office,

RALEIGH, May 6th, 1864. ON AND AFTER THE 9TH INST., THE OFFICE OF the Controlling Quartermaster of the tax in kind will be

Major and Controlling Quartermaster. DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

### THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT

PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE A Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell -no bell will Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12-tf.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

J. L. NEAGLE,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 20, 1864. DY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro, N C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

Asst. Surg. in charge. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, of may be, so maimed in the service as to require them. Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amenemy occupy this country it will be at a fear putation, and the precise measurement of the remaining I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for

the above named purpose. All such are invited to com-municate immediately with this office. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina. All papers in the State are requested to copy for

one month, and send bill to this office. The Donors to the Soldiers' Orphan Fund ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO MEET IN THE Sacrifices must be made, discomforts submitted to, if we would keep the invader from our homes.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th May, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Those who cannot be preent, should send proxies. A full attendance is desired for important business. The Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's

College are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, Financial Secretary. 9-d 2t-wt 27 may Raleigh, May 2d, 1864.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MINERS WANTED.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS, Raleigh, N. C., CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSI-branches.